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Lordsburg New Mexico.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS.

By DON H. KEDZIE.

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7:30 a.m. Ar. Lordsburg	8:30 p.m. Lv. Lordsburg
8:30 a.m. Lv. Lordsburg	9:30 p.m. Ar. Lordsburg
9:30 a.m. Ar. Lordsburg	10:30 p.m. Lv. Lordsburg
10:30 a.m. Lv. Lordsburg	11:30 p.m. Ar. Lordsburg
11:30 a.m. Ar. Lordsburg	12:30 a.m. Lv. Lordsburg
12:30 a.m. Lv. Lordsburg	1:30 a.m. Ar. Lordsburg
1:30 a.m. Ar. Lordsburg	2:30 a.m. Lv. Lordsburg
2:30 a.m. Lv. Lordsburg	3:30 a.m. Ar. Lordsburg
3:30 a.m. Ar. Lordsburg	4:30 a.m. Lv. Lordsburg
4:30 a.m. Lv. Lordsburg	5:30 a.m. Ar. Lordsburg
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SIERRA--NEW VIEWS.

From the El Paso Herald.

A number of prominent citizens were in conversation yesterday, and incidentally the subject of forming a new state from portions of Arizona and New Mexico and El Paso county, was brought up. The movement originated in southern New Mexico. Following are some of the opinions expressed.

"I don't know anything about the feasibility of the scheme," said one prominent gentleman, "but I do know that El Paso would double in population in a year if the plan was carried out. I understand that El Paso would be the capital of the new state if the scheme goes through."

"I'm for anything," said another, a prominent republican, "to get away from Texas. El Paso is good enough for me, but Texas is not. I want to live in a county where I know my vote will be counted when I put it in the box. In a business way I believe the movement would benefit El Paso wonderfully if the change could be made."

"Of course I'm in favor of the movement," said another, but I don't see how it can be done. If those fellows who started the thing will show us how to get El Paso county away from Texas I'm for it. The new state would be wealthy and El Paso would go ahead with a boom."

"It would be the best thing that could ever happen to El Paso city and county," said another, "we would then have good land laws, mining laws and good laws generally, which we lack very much now. Our mineral lands are not developed on account of poor mining laws, and our lands are not settled on account of poor land laws, which keep out settlers. There would be an influx of capital into this city and county that would astonish the natives. But there is no one talking about it as I do not see how it can be done."

"El Paso county belongs naturally to New Mexico," said another gentleman. "We draw our trade from there and our interests are identical with theirs. Those hayseeds down at Austin don't know or care anything about our interests here, in fact it is hardly to be expected of them when the interests of the state in general are directly opposed to ours. I would like to see the scheme carried out, but I must say I don't see how it can be done."

Another added: "We could then say good by to Bourbon ring rule, and a republican could get justice in the courts. I don't know how the new state would be politically, but it would belong to the United States and not to Texas. The new state would comprise the finest portion of the southwest and the richest part of the Rio Grande valley. Its natural advantages and possibilities would be unlimited. I have always maintained that El Paso would be twice as large as it is if it were not in Texas. If the poor laws and democracy of Texas that holds us back. Of course I am in favor of the plan and it seems to me that it might be done."

THE MINING REVIVAL.

From the Alta Californian.

The excitement that spreads so quickly upon mere reports of the discovery of new mining districts on the Pacific is merely indicative of the strong forward tendency of the mining industry. So many collateral activities respond to mining prosperity and are impinged upon it that it is foremost among the concerns of all classes of business men. The Annual Mining Review shows a great increase last year in the value of the mining output of this coast. In 1879 the gold, silver, lead and base bullion, copper, coal and quicksilver mined in the Pacific region amounted to \$87,280,000. In 1888 the value had risen to \$135,350,000. This increase of \$48,070,000 in nine years was mostly referable to the gain in gold and silver production. Of these two metals \$77,600,000 were produced in 1879 and \$102,750,000 in 1888. In that period the element of "luck" in mining almost entirely disappeared, and the business was brought down to the same basis of certainty as any other successful commercial operation. As a result of the increase the foundry and machinery trades were stimulated, quicksilver properties gained in value, the powder manufacture was prosperous and there was an increase in the labor gainfully employed in the mines. Of course the profit that came in all of these lines was felt throughout the entire business community, and was reflected in real estate values and in the use of mining profits to erect business and residence property in our cities, which gave employment to the building trades, caused a demand for structural iron and extended the lumber interest and advanced the value of timber land. Eastern investment has been moved to look this way, and there is inquiry from that section and from abroad for good mining properties.

Some of these investments are noteworthy. Secretary of State Blaine invested in a mine that promised reasonable dividends by economic management, and has already received just \$1300 for each dollar of his investment. The element of luck had nothing to do with it. It was simply a business investment in a good property, well managed. The world's coinage of gold and silver last year was \$102,000,000.

NEWS HUGGETS.

Various Items of News Gathered from Our Exchanges and other sources.

Flagstaff Champion: Major D. M. Reordan, general manager of the Arizona lumber company, returned home last Thursday from quite an extensive visit to the southern part of the territory. He came back across the country looking for a feasible route over which to connect Flagstaff with Phoenix by rail. As soon as a route can be decided upon the construction of the Central Arizona railroad will begin.

Las Cruces News: Eighty dollars for the crop of one six-year-old apple tree ought to satisfy the most grasping, and yet it is the record made by fruit trees in the Mesilla.

Albuquerque Citizen: Major Kimball, chief quartermaster of the United States army, who is now on a visit to the various forts in New Mexico and Arizona, passed through the city Saturday evening, taking the Atlantic & Pacific for Los Angeles. While in Santa Fe he inspected the army quarters at Fort Marcy, and found every department in excellent condition and the soldiers happy and contented.

Journal Miner: A venerable relic of pioneer days stands in front of a Granite street wagon shop to undergo repairs. It reminds one of the antiquated carriages, such, for instance, as Washington's coach. It is an old barouche that was brought from New Jersey across the plains, and in early days did good service running between the bay and Monterey, and afterwards did duty as a common carrier between the bay and Los Angeles. When the Americans took possession of Monterey it carried the American flag which for the first time waved in the old Mexican town, when old Phil Roush, the first alcalde of Monterey, took possession of the ancient seat of the Aztecs in the name of the United States. Its wheels have made runs in all the roads between San Francisco and Tombstone. It eventually passed into the hands of Guilford Hathaway, who still runs it, and it is perhaps the oldest vehicle west of the Rockies.

SOME ANCIENT RUINS.

From the Juarez Springs Guide.

A large party have been steadily excavating during the past week in the ruins of the ancient city about the Old Church. There is a method in their madness. To facilitate the work, and at the same time effect a public service in removing this unsightly pile, Dr. Shields has kindly consented to remove the debris of the excavations. For this purpose he has teams employed hauling the refuse to the foot of the hill, and there transforms it into a hard road way, using the stones taken from the buildings in making a rock face wall to the approaches of the bridge over the arroyo.

This gives the employees ever a clear field for action, and they are thus enabled to take out the refuse intact as they may find them. They are working open ditches along the level of the streets of the old city which is some nine feet below the present surface.

The floors of the houses are of baked clay, partially formed by burning huge fires on them while they were in a damp state and are mostly found in perfect order. The debris works readily off the hard floors and pavement, and renders it an easy task to keep the floor level.

As the excavations of the town appear to have been a series of rooms, there being no space between the houses, excepting on streets fronts, the joining of the houses being indicated by a double wall.

A correct chart of the place is being made, the measurements and general formation of the rooms, houses, streets, etc., being carefully noted. This will give but the ground plan, however, there being no way to tell the original height of the buildings.

The indications are that the town was destroyed by a hostile force or by an earthquake. The most probable theory is that of destruction by an enemy, and it is evidently a complete surprise. The appliances are found to be full of ashes, and have cooking utensils in and about them. Skeletons are lying about in great numbers, none of them having been buried, but are found lying on hard floors on the streets in all manners of postures. The absence of trinkets on the bodies and of implements of warfare would further disprove the theory of earthquake, these things having probably been carried off by the victors, as was the custom, as is yet, of the barbaric aboriginal tribes of America. The fact of the skeletons being found mainly in bushes would further indicate that they had died fighting.

Earthware is found unbroken in many of the rooms, which would hardly be the case had the houses tumbled down and killed the occupants.

Everything goes to show that the place had been most thoroughly looted by those who understood the business, and the present party of explorers can scarcely hope to find anything beyond old pottery and broken hatchet and arrow heads.

Prosecution of the work is intensely interesting, and attracts groups of people, who sometimes give their assistance. If a few more picks and shovels were provided the work would go on faster.

Folsom Idea: James Reynolds informs us that stock is dying on the neutral strip, from eating some poisonous weed. He has lost five.

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